

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
ROSS & ROSSER,  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

De Tocqueville, the most philosophical writer upon American affairs and institutions, says with truth: "If I were called upon to predict what will probably occur at some future time, I should say that the abolition of slavery in the South will, in the common course of things, increase the repugnance of the white population to the men of color." That two races so distinctly diverse will assimilate and fraternize is against nature.

The muskets that were imported during the first year of the rebellion are going back to Europe in large quantities. The steamer Bavaria took out 20,000 on her last trip. The speculators found they would not go off at satisfactory prices.

Monday (February 1st) was what is commonly known as "Ground-Hog Day," so called from an old German tradition, which states that the ground-hog comes out of his hole on the morning of this day, for the purpose of making prognostications in regard to the weather. "As the tale goes," he immediately returns to his winter quarters should he get a glimpse of his shadow, there to remain six weeks longer, and as the sun was shining Monday morning, the presumption is that his hogship did not "stay out in the cold" very long, and that we shall have six weeks more of winter weather.

Speaking of the fate of the poor black freedman at the hands of Northern philanthropists. The Richmond Phil. says: "Why should the black man fare better than the red man? A pet in slavery, he becomes a rival, an opponent, when free, and in the tumultuous tide of competition the iron pot will crush the earthen jug. There is no help for it. The winds that blow, the waters that roll, the inflexible laws of nature compel it."

Over \$18,000 was collected in the Roman Catholic Churches of Boston on Christmas day, for the benefit of the Catholic orphans.

A FINANCIAL WAR.—The war between the State and National banks is gradually ripening. The American Exchange Bank, of New York, has opened the ball and instructed its tellers to refuse the circulating notes of the First National Bank of Washington, which have made their appearance in small amounts.

A foreigner in Hartford wanted to escape the draft, and so took medicine to produce the dropsy. He escaped the draft, but died of dropsy.

Up to January 1, 1863, Central Park had cost New York city over seven millions dollars, but had increased the taxable valuation of the three adjoining wards nearly thirty millions.

They are catching negroes in Washington as fast as they can and vaccinating them.

One of the verdicts against New York city for riot damages is for the sum of \$55,000.

The sum of nearly four millions of dollars were expended in New York State upon the education of children in the public schools last year.

There is an excess of 37,615 females in Massachusetts above males.

Some disloyal wag propounds the following: "When Lincoln Abolitionism uses up the last man and the last dollar, the query arises, what is to become of the bond holder?"

An ex-Governor who has lately visited Washington, says that "nearly all traces of good breeding have fled the city." How can that be, when we are told that three thousand mulatto babies have been born there since the accession of the present party to power?

"The Old Guard," edited by C. Chauncey Burr, and published monthly by Van Eise, Horton & Co., New York, at \$1.50 per annum, is a spicy monthly, and deserves a wide circulation. January No. contains an excellent steel plate, likeness of C. Godfrey Gunther, Democratic mayor of New York.

France has 2,600 cotton factories—the United States only 90.

Alexander Cummings, the individual who made such a figure in the early days of the war, when unlimited funds were placed at his disposal, which he invested in straw hats and linen pantaloons, and finally left the Government \$250,000 worse and himself better off to a like amount—this honest and loyal man has been given a commission to go to Arkansas to raise colored troops. An appointment worthy to be made.

It now appears that the offense of Mr. Gwin, of Massachusetts, who had charge of the Bank note printing Department under Secretary Chase, consisted in furnishing paper and ink from his department to a counterfeiting establishment in New Jersey, from which the fraudulent postage currency was issued.

SILVER PLATED WARE—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, etc., at LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES. R. ALBERT, 2d street.

## Horror of Military Despotism.

We print to-day, an official statement of the torture to which American citizens are subjected under the tyranny which is now predominant in the Southern States. The contemporary annals of Despotism professed—Russia, Austria, France—may be vainly searched for a parallel instance of cruel, remorseless oppression. If it were not abundantly confirmed, we should discredit the whole story. But the examination was made by Dr. Sayre, at the instance of Mayor Gunther, of New York, and the Mayor himself after visiting the pen, affirmed the truth of all that Dr. Sayre has said. If revelations like this will not arouse the American people to overthrow the odious power of Black Republicanism, it becomes us all to lay aside our assumptions of manhood; to renounce our freedom wholly; and to pretend to no right of life, liberty, property, family, or reputation, save such as our Black Republican oppressors may graciously accord to us. American citizens!—Down on your knees! Put your hands on your mouths, and your mouths in the dust! Be slaves—serfs—bondmen—you and your posterity forever! Or else arise in the majesty of your power, assert and maintain your rights, at whatever hazard, and vindicate the liberty you inherited from your fathers at whatever sacrifice. These are the only alternatives. Choose ye between them.—Dayton Empire.

The best Government in the World—How it Manifests its Greatness—The black hole of Calcutta beaten—Horror of the Middle Passage Exceeded.

Read the following official and sworn description of the atrocity which obtains in the Administration of the best Government in the world, when that Government is in Black Republican hands:

New York, Jan. 13, 1863.  
To the Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, and President of the Commissioners of Health.

Dear Sir: In obedience to your request of this date, I have visited the barracks in the Park, and present the following report: The barracks on the Broadway are four hundred feet long, by thirty feet wide, under the charge of Capt. Hicks, who has three assistants to keep it clean. This is used as a sort of boarding house or hotel, for the various soldiers in their transit through the city to and from the seat of war. At the present time eight hundred men are accommodated there, independent of the Provost Guard, who occupy the lower portion of the barracks, and the number of which I could not ascertain. The building is not constructed with sufficient regard to ventilation in cold weather or means of warming; and as they have but three assistants, it is impossible to keep it clean, with eight hundred men tramping out and in with snow and mud upon their feet.

It would require at least fifty men to do justice to the place; and in camp, under military discipline, it would take the whole of eight hundred, as each man would be compelled to police his own quarters, as should be done, but here they are simply boarders or guests in hotel, to be waited on and cared for, instead of caring for themselves, and as the superintendent has no control over them, and as there is an entire absence of military discipline, some of the companies having no officers at all, as a matter of course the building is much more dirty than it should be, but is kept as neatly as can be done under the circumstances, with the amount of force employed; and unless the soldiers are compelled to police their quarters, the same as in camp, it will require, instead of three assistants, at least fifty, and these, by constant labor, would not more than do the work in muddy and wet weather.

Between these barracks and those on the Park Row side, are arranged the water closets, which were constructed for summer use only, and of course are entirely unfitted for this cold weather, and absolutely require an entire reconstruction, as they are now constantly frozen up. In the Park Row side a small room for the officer in charge and the medical attendant is cut off from the lower corner of the building, embracing one-half its width and opening into the barracks. This room is partitioned off, which the doctor very properly denominated the pen. This pen is fifteen feet wide, twenty feet long, eight feet high to the peak, and eight feet to the eaves, boarded up on three sides tightly, the fourth, which faces the barracks, directly opposite an immense stove, which is heated to a red heat, is separated by slate four inches wide, and placed three inches apart. In this fifteen by twenty there is not a bench, or stick of wood, or anything to sit on, not even a post to lean against, except the four perpendicular sides of the room. There is not even straw to cover the floor, as a hog or horse would have; but the accumulated filth of many months is the only thing that separates the inmates from the naked floor. In this pen are confined at the present time sixty-one men, and the officer in charge informed me he had at one time as many as seventy-seven. Some of the men have been there from three to four months. They are thus imprisoned for various military offenses, breach of discipline and desertion—all buddled in this common pen, sick and well together. A guard is placed over them to prevent escape, and another guard is in waiting to accompany them to the water closet in the Park, one at a time. The other seventy-six must wait their proper turn, no matter how pressing the necessity, from dysentery diarrhea or other cause; and of course the result of such barbarity can better be imagined than described.

These men are fed through the bars, taking the meat and bread in their fingers, or knives or forks being allowed. Spoons are allowed once a day when they have soup. No blankets are allowed them, unless they happen to have one themselves when placed there; and but few of them are thus fortunate; they have therefore to lie upon the naked floor, with the exception of the accumulation of filth and mud before referred to.

The doctor informed me that by laying them upon their sides in spoon fashion and by close packing, putting the heads of one row on the bodies of the row in front, he could pack forty-five in the pen. The rest are now taken out and chained to trees until these forty-five have had some sleep, and then they were transferred.

The only mode of cleaning the apartment was by running in Croton water from a house through the slats, which forced the bones, pork skins, potato skins, etc., to the back and corners of the room, and as it is nearly level, they remain there, and in some places are near an inch or two in depth.

The men are covered with lice and vermin, and the stench was almost unbearable. Dr. Blanevelt, who was in attendance, and who is a kind-hearted, honest, faithful man, informed me that he had repeatedly reported the nuisance as graphically as possible to his superior officers, General Canby and General Dix, and demanded redress, but up to the present time without any avail.

General Dix himself personally visited this place a few days since, and can, therefore, certify to the accuracy of my description.

This pest hole is an outrage on humanity, a burning disgrace to any nation, and ought not for one moment to be tolerated.

If the general government choose thus to outrage humanity, and treat their soldiers worse than wild beasts, in God's name let them take them away from the city and put them on government property, and thus assume the responsibility for the outrage; but do not permit the city any longer to be disgraced by allowing them to occupy the grounds and on them practice such horrid barbarities.

Very respectfully, etc.,  
LOUIS A. SATRE, M. D.  
Resident Physician.

From the Philadelphia Age.  
The Coming Presidential Election—Organized Organize!

Among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Committee at its late meeting in this city, there was one which we are confident will meet with a hearty response from true Democrats in all parts of the country. We refer to that resolution which points to the ultimate ascendancy of Democratic principles and policy as the surest means of rescuing our country from its present lamentable condition, and exhorts Democrats and Conservatives in the several counties, wards, and districts to unite and bind themselves together in more perfect and complete organization, to promote the success of their principles at the next Presidential election. We trust that our friends will act upon this suggestion of the Committee promptly, earnestly, untiringly, in all parts of the State. We need not discuss the utility of organization—all see it, feel it, know it. Its value, even in an ordinary political contest, has been experienced—it is doubly important now, when the purity of the ballot and the liberty of the citizen are among the jewels staked upon the issue. Democrats everywhere should know each other, and act together—this acquaintance can only be brought about, and this unity of action can only be secured by local and general organization; we entered the attention now of active men—live Democrats in every part of the State. If it be urged that all this is idle—that we have no chance—that we cannot elect a President—that the powers that be at Washington have determined to perpetrate their reign, and they will do it by a misuse of military power if in no other way—let our answer be, we have a duty to perform, and will perform it, come what may. In the name of God and Our Country, for civil liberty, for ourselves, for the preservation of a Free Government for our children, let us try! No man can foretell, in these times, what a day may bring forth. That a reaction against the mad policy of the men now in power will come—must come—we believe as confidently as we do that the sun will continue to rise in the East. Let us prepare for and be prepared for that reaction. Let it not, when it comes, find the Conservatives of the country, to whom, under Providence, we may alone look for safety, divided, unorganized, scattered; but firmly banded, organized, compact. In solid phalanx let us confront the assaults of our republican form of government. We are a million and a half of freemen—our consciences tell us we have Right on our side—God is with the Right—and victory with God.

An Iowa Loyalist.

One of the wealthiest citizens of Goshen township, in this county, has recently been guilty of the meanest kind of a mean transaction. His son was a member of the 35th Iowa Volunteers, and died a few months since, leaving a wife and five children living on a rented place near his father's. During the storm, a neighbor was attracted to the house by not seeing any signs of fire, and he found the mother nearly frozen, and two of the children in a baking oven, and the other three in bed with what clothes there were in the house upon them, and not a spark of fire in the house, and no wood to build one. The neighbor, who is a bold copperhead, at once cut up some fence-rails, built them a nice, good fire, and then upon further inquiry he found they had not a morsel of food in the house. He soon supplied their wants—and when the attention of the children's grandfather was directed to their suffering condition, he refused to extend to them any aid at all. It is not necessary to add that this man is intensely loyal—votes the abolition ticket, cries over the sufferings of the poor African in bondage, and stigmatizes the very man who saved his daughter-in-law and her five children from an awful death, with being a traitor and a copperhead.—Muscatine Courier.

THE LATEST WAIF FROM MAXIMILIAN.—It will be observed, by reference to our telegraphic news to-day, that Maximilian has at length fully made up his mind to sit down on the throne of Mexico. In other words, a scion of the hated House of Hapsburg is to be planted on the American continent! And the agreement between him and Napoleon doubtless is, that Southern independence shall be consummated. Recent events, also, tend to establish the belief that our pusillanimous rulers, at the proper time, will bow themselves, and say amen! Having already crawled upon their bellies and licked the dust, they will probably continue to do so all the days of their lives. The strength of our country has been wasted in a most unnatural and wanton conflict for the exclusive behoof of negroes and abolitionists, and now hence overtaken by insult and injury, it is helpless.

At the late grand amalgamation meeting at Cooper Institute, Rev. Dr. Bellows, a Yankee Unitarian Minister, said—God Almighty, and not the President of the United States, is the author of the Proclamation of Emancipation. And yet, strange to say, there are people in New York who go to hear such a blasphemous creature preach!

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

From the New York News.  
Peace Men, Organize.

The time of meeting of the next Democratic National Convention has been fixed for the fourth of July next—the place, Chicago. Less than six months will intervene before the candidates will be in the field.

We believe the Peace element at this moment stronger than the War Democrats and Abolitionists combined, yet without organization they will let the power of the Government pass into the hands of those who will continue the war as a war of conquest and to eradicate slavery in the States. Let the Peace Democracy then organize in the different States, in counties and in neighborhoods. Let the organization be thorough, and when it is so, let its voice be heard in tones not to be disregarded, in favor of peace for the country. Blessed are the peace-makers, says the Bible, yet if they sit supinely and proclaim only their Peace principles they will be far from deserving the blessing.

A Peace candidate for President on a Peace platform would sweep through the country like a hurricane, yet with all the refreshing benefit of rain to vegetation upon the dry or parched earth. Peace candidates the country can have, if Peace men set up to their principles, not otherwise. If that sad misnomer, a War Democrat, be the nominee, upon a war platform, a change of rulers would be no change of policy, save that the war might be conducted with a little less atrocity. The War Democrats, in their support of the war, since President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, have adopted his views and do battle for his policy. They know and they feel that the war is waged to eradicate slavery in the States, and that for this purpose it is prolonged, and still they support it. Can they then feel themselves of the crime of battling for the same object? We cannot see how it is to be done. The receiver is as bad as the thief, the man who urges his fellow men to deeds of violence, knowing them to be wrong, is worse than the deranged man who thinks them right. The end and object of the Abolitionists is to eradicate slavery, and for this object they trample the right of the States to manage their own domestic institutions in their own way, and with it the Constitution in the dust. This they could not do without receiving aid and comfort from men calling themselves War Democrats, although most unworthy of the name of Democrat, ever a synonym of fidelity to the Constitution.

The duty of Peace men, then, is to organize, and thus to show their full force, not only to make themselves seen but felt in the great contest which is to win or to lose the Republic. Duty and patriotism of the highest nature and noblest kind prompt this course. If you have but one day, one hour to live, let that day, that hour be devoted to your country. The Peace party seeks to save the country, its adversaries to ruin it. Over the whole expanse of country—north, south, east, west—its advocates are numbered among the great and the good, the wise and the patriotic. They have the power to shape events to the accomplishment of good, if they but so will it, and carry that will into execution. Organization, prompt and effectual organization, will secure the end they aim at, which will give peace to the people and prosperity to the nation. Extend the circulation of Peace papers, that the people may have light, and darkness no longer cover the land as with a black pall.

These things done, the Peace men will then be able to shield the country and to save it; to sustain the Constitution as our fathers made it, and to restore that era on earth of Peace, good will to men, first proclaimed on the mountains of Judea when the Star of Bethlehem arose, and sung by an angel choir at the birth of the Prince of Peace.

CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—One of the recently published French works maintains that every ten thousand five hundred years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvencel, the last of these deluges occurred about four thousand five hundred years ago; the next one is due in six thousand years more.

THE NEGRO WAR.—It is a singular fact that while the Abolitionists are pressing the war for the negro, and urging the slaves to rebellion against their masters, the first outbreak or revolt that has taken place, was between the negro soldiers of the United States and the Union troops at Fort Jackson, Miss. The revolt is said to have been of quite a serious nature, though it has been all hushed up.—West Chester Jeffersonian.

At Gettysburg 28,000 muskets were taken. Of these, 24,000 were found to be loaded, 12,000 containing two loads, and 6,000 from three to ten loads each. In many instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a single charge of power. In some cases the former possessor had reversed the usual order, placed the ball at the bottom of the barrel and the powder on top.

We have received a copy of the Richmond Enquirer of last Friday, which contains later news than has yet been received from the South.

A special dispatch, from Brookhaven, Mississippi, 27th, says that General Wm. Adams' cavalry entered Selwinton, near Natchez, capturing thirty-five prisoners, sixty wagons and teams, a lot of cotton, going to Natchez, and about eighty negroes. A dispatch from Russellville, Tennessee, dated January 27, says that the enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning, retreating toward Cumberland Gap. Major Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and other property.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has kindly offered General Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command. Captain Strother, of the Fortieth Virginia Cavalry, captured yesterday twelve Yankees, together with their arms, equipments and horses, near James City.

DEMOLOGICAL IN VIRGINIA.—A member of the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts regiment, attached to Gen. Meade's army, writes as follows: I do not wonder that Virginia is desolate, for if you could have seen the way that the boards came into camp, you would have thought that Uncle Sam was running a saw mill for us. Old houses, fences, and finally a pretty new church which stood in a grove at the foot of Cedar Mountain, were torn down and the doors, windows, and every thing that was of any possible use to the construction of our houses, were brought in by our boys.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday:

PERSONAL.—Colonel William S. Rand, of the house of Chambers, Stevens & Co., has returned from his successful mission to Washington City, in effecting the abolition of the Permit and Restriction Regulations. Colonel Rand secured the influence of the Ohio Legislature and Executive; had resolutions of indorsement by the Western Virginia Legislature, and a committee appointed by that body to accompany him to Washington with his monster memorial of merchants of this city, and after frequent interviews with Secretary Chase, the President and Secretary of War, effected the entire removal of the commercial restrictions from Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. It is becoming in the merchants of Cincinnati that they should recognize the valuable services thus rendered by Colonel Rand, and that a substantial testimonial in appreciation of this service be tendered his acceptance. Colonel Rand possesses a personal influence, a genius and energy with which to effect the accomplishment of great purposes rarely to be found among men, and it is to these distinguishing qualities our merchants are indebted for the signal service now rendered. Let this service be handsomely rewarded.

Raw cotton and castor oil are the infallible cure for frost-bitten limbs. It has restored them when amputation was thought necessary to preserve life. So says a correspondent of a Cincinnati paper.

Proclamation by "Uncle Abraham," for More Conscripts.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1864.—Ordered that a draft for five hundred thousand men to serve for three years or during the war, be made on the 10th day of March next for the military service of the United States, crediting and deducting therefrom so many as may have been enlisted or drafted into the service prior to the 1st of March and not heretofore credited.

[Signed.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Cool Snaps.

NEW ORLEANS.—A man getting a little drunk, inadvertently left himself out of doors one night, and was found frozen to death the next morning. His body was found stiffened in a form suggestive of a hand alad, and the boys are sliding down the hill on it until it can be identified.

MADISON, Wis.—It is so cold in the houses that people have to go out into the streets to keep from freezing to death. We take ice cream in our coffee every morning—can't get any other. Solid ice floats around in the atmosphere, and ice men are laying in a stock of it. A neighbor of mine lowered himself into his well the other day to see how far down the mercury had got. He froze down there of course, and his afflicted family have used him for a bucket ever since.

MILWAUKEE.—Opticians are doing a very good business lengthening out thermometers. They make them seven stories high now. A man carelessly drank some water on Friday, (a rare occurrence here, by the way,) and nearly choked to death. A physician was called, who extracted an icicle from the man's throat measuring sixteen inches.

CLEVELAND.—The statue of Perry was frozen stiff on New Year's Day. It is thought that it will have to be amputated. Barber poles, signs, and no unfrequently lamp posts, were frozen off. The air is so cutting that in many cases it is used to chop up sausage meat. Physicians have advised citizens not to breathe it until the edge has been taken off in some way. A benevolent gentleman, named Elwood, is busy day and night taking the edge off. He has had to engage an additional bar tender, business is so brisk.

BUFFALO.—Coldest weather ever known to the oldest buffalo. Thermometers possessing the most hardy and robust constitutions were terribly run down in a few hours. Great demand for buffalo robes. The telegraph is frozen up and messages have to be sent along the wires on skates.

Garrett Davis and his friends in Border States sullied the ties of kinship and common peculiar institutions in adhering to Lincoln. From the following declaration of his to Kentucky gentlemen he must now think his confidence has been misplaced: "Gentlemen, I am now satisfied that, since Lincoln has defined his war policy, your liberties are more danger under this government than under Jeff. Davis' government." Bangor Democrat.

Gov. Miller, of Minnesota, was inaugurated on the 14th, and in his inaugural address said, "No hostile savage now finds a resting place within hundreds of miles of the settlements."

It is said that nobody now appears at the so-called Union meetings in New Orleans, except the northern disunion Abolitionists, who have been exported to that city by Mr. Lincoln. These wretches assemble to the number of a few hundred, and call themselves the State of Louisiana—elect members to Congress, and perform other similar frauds and abominations, as they are instructed from Washington.

It is believed, from a reconnaissance, that the main force of the enemy has left Ringgold and Dalton, Ga., with the design of reinforcing Longstreet.

R. W. Templeton & Co., of Baltimore, offered for sale 200 farms in Maryland, "as beautiful and productive as ever the sun shines upon," for less than the improvements upon them cost. Their reduced value is in consequence of the chance from slave to free labor in that State.

Captain Gillum, of the Forty-eighth Kentucky, has surrendered Scottsville, Ky., to the Confederates under Hamilton. The conditions of the surrender, however, were not observed, and the rebels were informed that we did not consider the paroles binding.

The Examiner, of the 25th, says John Morgan will leave Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday next for Decatur, Georgia, where his command is assembling.

Britannia and Japanned Ware! A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

## Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864.  
Sugar—New Orleans, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2.  
MOLASSES—New Orleans, 12 1/2 cents; Half Bbls. 77c.  
COFFEE 86 to 87 1/2 with upward tendency.  
WHEAT—Red 1 20 to 1 23; White 1 20 to 1 23.  
FLOUR—Selling at from 85 to 90.  
Whisky—Market from Ross & Newell's premium selling at 75c.  
Crush Sugar, 18 1/2c.  
Gran " 18 1/2c.  
Leaf " 18 1/2c.  
RACON—Sides 50; Hams 10 1/2c; Shoulders 6 1/2c.  
LARD—10 to 12c, per lb.  
HEMP—\$120 to \$125 per ton.  
TOBACCO—Selling at \$2 1/2c.  
MACKEREL—Ebbles, No. 2, 1 1/2; Half Bbls. 7 1/2, Quarters \$6.00.  
SALT—50c. 3 bushel.  
IRON—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2; Horse Shoe 3 1/2.  
NAILS—\$5 25 for 10d.  
RICE—10c. 3 lb.  
FEATHERS—45 cents lbs.  
FLAX SEED—\$2 25 to 2 85 per bushel.

## ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS

CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Stand, embracing two large and elegant store rooms on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Mayaville, July 17

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old can-

vassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of

my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRAND-

Y.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good-

and Produce for storage or sale always received on commission on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Bbls. choice Bour-

bon Whisky very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of

pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant

supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands

always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain

and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White

Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al-

ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best

grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,

Sardines, Lake and other fish

always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound

corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of

all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable

always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on

hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment

embracing all sizes of superior construction

always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich,

pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

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